Limited, a private company for exploration and production of oil;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a deviation from the accepted policy of Government in this field; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons to change the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Pre-budget price rise of TELCO model of vehicles

*246. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a pre-budget price rise of the TELCO model of vehicles by about Rs. 17,000/- from 21st January, 1989;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a protest from the Truck Owners Association; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Effective from 21st January 1989 M/s. TELCO Ltd., have increased prices of their truck and bus chassis by Rs. 11,900/ and Rs. 10,800/- respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no statutory price control on automobiles. The price increase effected by the manufacturers is mainly due to the increase in the prices of various inputs required for the manufacture of the vehicles.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*247. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Process Treatment Plant and Sewage Plant built to clean the dirty water of Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi at a cost of about Rs. 20 crore are not working since their inception;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not commissioning these plants and what steps are being taken for their working; what are their working hours/days per month as at present;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an electric generator has been installed to run these plants and, as reported, the transformer has been missing since long; whether any investigation has been made into it; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The transformer of the Process Treatment Plant was damaged in October 1988 due to pilferage. However, the work was managed by using the standby diesel generator. An F.I.R. has been lodged with the Police.

Plant load factor of State Electricity Boards and their accumulated losses

*248. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the improvement or deterioration in the plant load factor of power stations of electricity boards in various States and in the centrally managed power stations during the last one year; and

(b) what has been the loss of the respective electricity boards State-wise during the last one year alongwith their total accumulated losses and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The requisite information is as under:—

Average Plant Load Factor (%)

Organisation	1987-88 (%)	1988-89 (Apr.1988-Feb.1989)
State Electricity Boards	53.5	50.9
Central Sector	63.3	61.8
All India	56.5	54.4

The reduction in plant load factor in 1988-89 has been due to lower systems demand on account of good mansoons.

(b) State-wise details of losses during 1987-88 and accumulated losses upto the 31st March, 1988 are given in the enclosed Annexure. The reasons for incurring losses by the State Electricity Boards *inter alia* include subsidised rates for power supply to agricultural sector, adverse capital structure, low generation, high transmission and distribution losses, over staffing, delay in project implementation and arrears in revenue collections including leakage of revenue, etc.

Annexure

Cumulative surplus/deficit in respect of State Electricity Boards

S. No.	State Electricity Board	During* 1987-88	Cumulative as on 31.3.1988
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.90	169.40
2.	Bihar	– 110.50	– 356.60
3.	Gujarat	34.93	54.40
4.	Haryana	– 163.56	– 607.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh	– 16.62	– 129.30
6.	Karnataka	– 86.10	10.20
7.	Kerala	6.80	26.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	64.40	161.50
9.	Maharashtra	73.12	48.90
10.	Orissa	– 31.60	– 102.80
11.	Punjab	– 1.26	– 123.60
12	Rajasthan	– 77.70	– 300.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	33.10	248.20

NOTE:—

(i) Negative figures indicate Loss/Deficit.

(ii) IDC capitalised in the year 1987-88

(iii) RE subsidy is included in the Annual Accounts.

* Provisional.

1	2	3	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	129.70	- 516.80
15.	West Bengal	6.60	- 271.00
16	Assam	- 17.20	- 339.90
17.	Meghalaya	2.40	- 26.60
	TOTAL: SURPLUS	388.90	719.40
	LOSS	504.50	(2775.30)
	NET LOSS	115.60	2055.90

Indigenisation of Oil Industry

*249. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open up more areas for oil exploration to foreign companies; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) how far the oil related industry has been indigenised; and

(c) what programme has been undertaken in this connection and what problems are coming in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) An exercise has been initiated to decide if areas can again be offered for exploration by private oil companies.

(b) There has been a notable progress in the indigenisation of the industries supplying equipment, materials and rendering services to the oil related industry. Nearly half of the equipment and materials purchased and services obtained by oil related industry are through indigenous sources.

(c) In order to promote the efficient indigenisation of oil field equipment, the Govt. have announced various concessions which include:—

(i) Supplies of oil field equipment to ONGC and OIL are being treated as deemed exports.

(ii) Subcontractors to main manufacturers are also granted status of deemed exporters.

(iii) Import of raw materials and components required for manufacture of such oil field equipment is allowed at a concessional duty.

(iv) Equipment required for rendering oil field services are allowed to be imported duty free for offshore operations and at a concessional duty for onshore operations.

(v) Indigenous suppliers of oil field equipment and services to ONGC and OIL are given a price preference: 15 to 35% for equipment and 10 to 40% for services 'vis-a-vis the lowest technically acceptable foreign offer.

Indigenisation is a continuous process and further acceleration of this process is related to cost competitiveness and adoption of appropriate technology by the indigenous industry.

Impact of coal price increase on the losses of Coal India Limited

*250. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent increase in coal price by the Coal India Limited will be able to cover up some of the losses;